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A NEWSPAPER MYTH.

A few months ago it was reported that a certain instructor in the University of Chicago was about to sever his connection with that institution. Such incidents are a part of the normal life of every university, and this particular incident did not seem to call for any comment on the part of the public. But a section of the newspaper press, that stern guardian of public morality, found in the matter the germ of a possible sensation, and by its familiar methods of innuendo, baseless assertion, and reckless reasoning, proceeded to exploit the case. It so happened that the instructor in question had been at work in the departments of economic and social science, and had in various ways brought himself before the public, outside of his university teaching, as a student of trusts, monopolies, and industrial combinations, and was credited with pronounced opinions upon those subjects. But—sinister reflection—the founder and chief benefactor of the University of Chicago was a man firmly associated in public opinion with one of the most gigantic of industrial monopolies. Obviously, here were all the materials for a first-class sensation. To the limited sort of intelligence that presides over the average newspaper, a theory of the facts presented itself ready-made. Nothing could be clearer. The founder of the University was also the head of a well-known trust; others of its benefactors were wealthy men and consequently in close sympathy with the plutocratic view of society; here was an instructor, supported by their endowments, and expressing opinions that they must regard as peculiarly obnoxious; it was a plain case of an attempt to throttle free thought and shape the teaching of a great public institution in accordance with the unholy views of those whose wealth had created it.

This theory of the situation, reckless as it was, got considerable currency through the efforts of the newspapers that had given it the sanction of their prejudice. To an impartial outsider, knowing nothing of the spirit and organization of the university thus brought to the bar of journalistic opinion, it may have presented itself as one of the many possible

reasons why an educational institution should seek to dispense with the services of one of its instructors. To anyone at all familiar with the attitude of the University of Chicago toward the general question of *Lehrfreiheit*, it was of all possible reasons the one least likely to be supported by the facts. Upon that great principle, the position of the University has from the start been absolutely unequivocal. The character of its faculty, its courses, and its methods has been such as to preclude the notion that it aimed in its teaching at anything less than the fullest freedom of discussion and investigation. Bigotry, partisanship, and sectarianism have in vain sought to obtain a foothold within its quadrangles. Its theological school, indeed, teaches a particular form of theological dogmatism, frankly enough proclaimed, and it is difficult to see how a theological school could do otherwise. Even in Germany, *Lehrfreiheit* does not go so far as to say that the theological faculties of the universities shall not be distinctly Catholic or Protestant. But even the theological students at the University of Chicago get their Semitics, their classics, and their philosophy, for the most part, from the regular university departments concerned with these subjects, departments so liberally organized that it would be ridiculous to charge them with the least sectarian bias.

All these facts, familiar as they are to those who have studied the organization and observed the workings of this newest of our great universities, are not sufficiently well known to the public intelligence to fortify it against such an appeal to prejudice as has recently been made. The newspaper myth which is the subject of these remarks was given such currency, and found so wide an acceptance among people who are willing to let the newspapers do their thinking for them, that the President of the University, at the July Convocation, thought it best to recognize the myth in question to the extent of making a very distinct public statement that the University had never sought to influence the teaching of its instructors or to abridge in any way their intellectual freedom. A statement of this sort should, of course, have put an end to the discussion of the matter; but newspaper myths are not so easily discredited. The growth of such a myth offers an interesting subject for psychological study. Put forth at first as a plausible hypothesis, it speedily assumes the shape of an incontrovertible fact, and is taken as a new fixed basis for further

reasoning. Many of our leading newspapers, East and West, taking for granted the suppression of free discussion by the authorities of the University of Chicago, have been moralizing all summer long upon the awful consequences of a higher education controlled by class influences, and indulging in dismal vaticinations of a time when our university faculties shall have become mere hirelings of an unscrupulous plutocracy. The peculiarly impudent feature of the whole discussion has been the frequently-reiterated assertion that the University authorities had made no reply to the charges brought against them. This assertion, which we have seen in a good many reputable newspapers during the past three months, must be accounted for in one of two ways. If made in actual ignorance of the explicit denial of last July, it must be taken as a fresh illustration of the disgraceful recklessness characteristic of the editorial management of too many of our newspapers. If, on the other hand, it has been made with knowledge of the facts, it merely illustrates that cardinal maxim of journalistic ethics in accordance with which a newspaper, having once made itself responsible for a statement of any sort, is in self-respect bound to insist upon its truth, even if it be demonstrably false, unless there is too great a risk of being detected in the lie. Neither of these explanations, judged by other than journalistic standards, is very creditable; but no third explanation is under the circumstances possible.

It is always a serious question to determine to what extent popular clamor of this sort, directed against a public man or a public institution, should be recognized by its object. Most of the anonymous scribbling upon such subjects in the public press is obviously undeserving of the slightest attention. Dignity and self-respect nearly always prompt one to ignore such attacks altogether. But there are cases in which, when all the circumstances are considered, it seems that some notice ought to be taken, even of a foolish popular opinion. At all events, the President of the University of Chicago deemed it advisable, when the University came to Convocation the first of the present month, to reiterate, with greater emphasis and amplitude, his declaration of three months before. He said:

"In view of the many incorrect and misleading utterances which have recently been published in reference to the policy of the University of Chicago in its relation to its teaching staff, it seems wise to make the following statement:

"1. From the beginning the University has believed

in the policy of appointing to positions in the same department men who represent different points of view. It is evident, therefore, that no instructor in the university has been or will be asked to separate himself from the university because his views upon a particular question differ from those of another member of the same department.

"2. From the beginning of the university there has never been an occasion for condemning the utterance of any professor upon any subject, nor has any objection been taken in any case to the teachings of a professor.

"3. The university has been, in a conspicuous way, the recipient of large gifts of money from wealthy men. In absolutely no single case has any man, who has given as much as one dollar to the university, sought by word or act, either directly or indirectly, to control or even to influence the policy of the university in reference to the teachings of its professors in the departments of political economy, history, political science or sociology.

"This public statement is made because the counter statement has been published far and wide, and because it is clear that a serious injury will be done the cause of higher education if the impression should prevail that in a university, as distinguished from a college, there is not the largest possible freedom of expression—a freedom entirely unhampered by either theological or monetary considerations."

This is, we should think, explicit enough, and may even be said to mark a noteworthy epoch in the history of American higher education. Does it dispose of the newspaper myth that we have been talking about? Probably not; people of intelligence did not believe in the myth anyhow, and most of those who did believe in it will never see the disclaimer. As for the newspapers, they may continue to assert that no denial of the charge has been made; or they may change their tactics, and demand all the facts in the case, be they of public concern or not. Some of them, in fact, have already taken the latter course.

Since the publication of the declaration above mentioned, the instructor about whom all this pother has been raised has supplied the newspapers with a statement of his position. We cannot but regard this as an unwise proceeding, for the statement is not wholly ingenuous, and does not contravene in any essential respect the utterances of the President of the University upon the principle of freedom in teaching. The public is nowise concerned with the reasons for which the retirement under discussion was made, as long as those reasons have nothing to do with *Lehrfreiheit*. We are assured that this is the case by an emphatic and authoritative pronouncement, and there the question ends for all reasonable persons. To demand, as some newspapers still seem inclined to do, a

statement of the specific reasons for which the retirement was made, is the sheerest impudence, and even to recognize such a demand would be a derogation from dignity with which the University is not likely to become chargeable.

Readers of THE DIAL do not need to be reminded that we have always stood steadfast in defense of the freedom of University teaching. That fact alone, to say nothing of the further fact that the instructor whose case has just been under discussion is a valued contributor to our review columns, would preclude any defense on our part of the university, were we not convinced that the principle of *Lehrfreiheit* is fully recognized by that institution, and that it has not, in this case or in any other, been put in jeopardy. For the newspapers that have hatched and fed the mythical monster now so desperately wounded, no condemnation can be too strong. They have given a fresh illustration of the apostolic apostrophe, "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" and as far as they have injured the University of Chicago in the eyes of those who should wish it well, they have no reason to be proud of their work. In the case of some of the Eastern papers, it has been only too evident that jealousy of a Western institution was the prime motive of the attack; in the case of the papers nearer home, a spirit of reckless sensationalism has mainly prompted the attitude assumed by them. In either case, the motive has been anything but creditable, and it is at least pleasant to think that the attack has been so obviously prejudiced, if not malicious, that it cannot have had any serious influence upon public opinion, but has rather strengthened than weakened the University with all judicious minds.

RECENT DEATHS.

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen died on the fourth of this month, at his residence in New York. His death was entirely unexpected, and came from an attack of acute rheumatism of the cardiac muscles. He was born September 23, 1848, in Frederiksvaern, Southern Norway, and was educated at Leipzig and Christiania. Graduating from the latter university in 1868, he came to America the year after, and settled for a while in Chicago, where he edited the Scandinavian paper "Fremad." He later occupied academic posts at Urbana and Cornell Universities, and at Columbia College, with which latter institution he has been connected since 1880.

He early acquired a surprising knowledge of the English language, and his first publication in English had few traces of foreign idiom. The list of his publications is a lengthy one, comprising twenty-one titles of books, besides many contributions to periodical literature. The books, with their dates, are "Gunnar" (1874), "A Norseman's Pilgrimage" (1875), "Tales from Two Hemispheres" (1876), "Falconberg" and "Goethe and Schiller" (1879), "Queen Titania" and "Ilka on the Hill-top" (1881), "Idyls of Norway" (1882), "A Daughter of the Philistines" (1883), "The Story of Norway" (1886), "The Modern Vikings" (1887), "Vagabond Tales" (1889), "Against Heavy Odds" (1890), "The Mammon of Unrighteousness" (1891), "Essays on German Literature," "Boyhood in Norway," "The Golden Calf" (1892), "Social Strugglers" (1893), "A Commentary on Henrik Ibsen," "Literary and Social Silhouettes" (1894), and "Essays on Scandinavian Literature" (1895). Much of this work was pot-boiling, but the best of it was well worth doing. As a writer, he was robust rather than refined, and a vein of philistinism now and then cropped out in his pages. A certain cynicism, as far as women were concerned, marred some of his later books. But he was a remarkable writer, and all the more so from his use of a language not originally his own. Readers of THE DIAL will recall his frequent contributions to its pages.

William Wetmore Story, who was born in Salem, Mass., February 12, 1819, and who died in Vallombrosa, Italy, on the seventh of this month, was almost, if not quite, the dean of our American literary guild. He was antedated only by Mrs. Stowe (1812), Mr. Parke Godwin (1816), and Mr. William Ellery Channing the second (1818), among those still living. The son of a distinguished lawyer, he was himself admitted to the bar, and worked at the law for ten years. Several volumes of legal writings remain to attest his industry in this field. But a passionate devotion to art led him, after this apprenticeship to an inartistic profession, to leave America for Italy in 1848, and to devote his life thenceforth mainly to sculpture, in which field he achieved the most distinct of his successes. His literary work, which served him as a form of recreation in his career as an artist, was varied and indicative of talent and the broadly-cultured mind—hardly more than that. It comprises "Nero," a play; three collections of poems; "Roba di Roma," a series of "walks and talks about Rome"; "Grafitti d'Italia"; "He and She," a "poet's portfolio"; "Fiametta," a graceful Italian idyl; "Conversations in a Studio"; a series of "Excursions in Art and Letters"; and the "Life and Letters of Joseph Story," his father. All of this work is pleasing in form, although it shows little critical penetration, and often displays an unsoundness of judgment that would have been impossible to a rigorously-trained intellect. But it gives to its author an honorable place in our literature, and will probably afford

considerable pleasure to another generation or two of readers.

Victor Rydberg, who died last month, was probably foremost among recent Swedish men of letters, with the possible exception of Herr Topelius. He was born December 18, 1829, in Jonköping. He was educated at Wexiö and Lund, and at the former place enjoyed the teaching and friendship of Tegnér. His first important work was the historical novel "The Pirate of the Baltic" ("Frihytaren paa Oestersjön"), published in 1858. The following year produced the still more important work "The Last Athenian" ("Den Siste Athenienser"). This work, with its liberal tendencies and its almost polemical attitude towards church authority, evoked much criticism, and led to the composition of "Christ in the Bible" ("Bibels Lära om Kristus"), "The Hebrew Worship of Jehovah" ("Jehovatjensten hos Hebreerna"), and "The Magicians of the Middle Ages" ("Medeltidens Magi"). A sojourn in Rome in 1873-74 was the inspiration of several thoughtful works. He also wrote lyrics, and made a highly successful translation of "Faust." He was one of the eighteen members of the Swedish Academy, and a professor in the Superior School of Stockholm.

THE RETROGRESSION IN ENGLISH.

"The restoration of English to much of its old-time valency" is ably, instructively, and entertainingly discussed in an article on "The Renaissance in English," in the October issue of "The Forum." But while the writer, Mr. Richard Burton, does not ignore the debt which English owes to other languages for a large portion of its vocabulary, and acknowledges that "the return to Old English expression" must always be "within limits of common sense and controlled by custom and convenience," yet it may well seem to some of his readers that he looks for too great an enrichment of our speech through a return to native English words and turns of expression which have long ago demonstrated their inferiority to foreign importations, and perhaps even their uncouth and unmanageable nature, by allowing themselves to be crowded out of the language by substitutes of greater flexibility or euphony.

We are told by the writer that the German language, the historic cousin of the English, "owing to its different history has kept its native powers in relative purity; while English, subjected to more disturbing influences in the Norman Conquest and the classic Renaissance, has diverged far wider from its normal physiognomy and its original tendencies." As a result of these disturbing influences, we are subjected to the necessity of saying *preface* instead of *foreword*, unless we are willing to seem odd and affected, and we have domesticated "such a repulsive foreign importation as *massacre*," instead

of enjoying the privilege of using the German compound, *blood-bath* (*blutbad*). We are assured that "had our tongue encountered a happier linguistic experience," we might now be using such expressive and self-explanatory, though uncouth and homely, words as the above.

But let us look, in passing, at this "repulsive foreign importation," *massacre*. To be sure, its present form is French, and it points back to the mediæval Latin *mazacrium*; but its real origin is Teutonic, and not Latin, into which latter language it is an importation from northern Europe. It appears in the German *metzger*, the provincial German *metzgern* and *metzgen*, the Old High German *meizan*, and the Gothic *maitan*. With a slightly altered spelling it would become an excellent English word of purest lineage.

Let us rather paraphrase the passage quoted above, and say that German, owing to its less fortunate history, has retained all its provincialisms, while English, wrought upon by more wide-reaching influences in the Norman Conquest and the classic Renaissance, has freed itself of the purely insular and local in its vocabulary and structure, and become, in a sense true of no other tongue, a world-language. The Norman element in the English language gives it that power of precision which is so characteristic of the French, and which explains why the latter is so peculiarly fitted for the use of mathematicians and scientists, while, on the other hand, and as a necessary consequence, it is never less at home than in the flights of poetry or the profoundness of philosophy. From northern Europe we gain—to use the words of Professor C. C. Everett, in his "Science of Thought"—"the richness and fulness which spring from the vital presence of roots whose meaning is not yet exhausted but which are ever ready for new uses, and suggest more than they strictly express. Such language is fitted for poetry and philosophy and all the higher uses of the imagination." * This very opulence unfits the German language and the Germanic element in our own language for the strictness of science. Vague and sometimes ridiculous are the scientific terms of the Teuton: *coal-stuff*, *sour-stuff*, *water-stuff*, and *stifle-stuff* sound queerly enough to any but a German chemist, however much poetry and philosophy may delight in such word-formation from within. The English language, occupying as it does, with respect to this power of word-formation, an intermediate position between the French, all of whose roots are as dead as so many dry sticks and as unable to grow together, and the German, whose roots are still pulsating with life, possesses many of the advantages, while it avoids many of the defects, of each.

The peculiar excellence and distinctive characteristic of our tongue is its wealth of vocabulary and the variety of its phraseology, its ability to assume at will the light graceful flow of the Romance lan-

guages, or the slower and heavier measure of the north-European tongues. It is a language most admirably adapted, from the very nature and history of its formation, to voice our joyful moods and to express our more serious thoughts. In it the sunny South and the cloudy Northland meet and unite. By all means cultivate the Old English element in our speech, and hold fast to what northern Europe has contributed to it; but do not despise and allow to become obsolete all that lighter, more flexible and more musical element which the southern races have given for our use. The writer of the article under discussion claims, and not without reason, that native English words and formations are more "virile." (Why, then, not use the good Old English word *manly*?) He also maintains that they open to the poet "larger possibilities for melody and harmony." Without dwelling on the curious fact that he has expressed these poetic possibilities in a string of Latin and Greek derivatives, we may yet question whether any language, or element of a language, of north-European origin and growth, will prove its superiority, in point of melody and harmony, to the south-European languages and the Romance element of our own English as spoken to-day.

To turn to the modern developments of science, and the increasingly prominent part which scientific terms play, not only in our daily conversation and in our technical literature, but also in the imagery of our poetry and fiction, what could we do without the French and Latin and Greek words which we have made our own, and which have become almost as familiar and necessary as *mother*, *father*, *hearth*, and *home*? Why, then, deplore the combination of these Romance with the older Teutonic elements in our language,—a union which makes it superior to either French or German taken alone, and gives it no small degree of the power and usefulness of both taken together? One might as reasonably advocate the uprooting of those Old English radicals which, however admirably fitted for purposes of poetry and philosophy, are worse than useless when we turn our conversation to the telautograph, the kinetoscope, alternating currents, and electric motors.

The genius of a people portrays itself in the language spoken by that people; and, conversely, a language tends to mould the character of those who speak it. As our tongue has drawn abundantly from all that northern and all that southern Europe has to offer, so it is spoken by a many-sided race, as able to conquer and colonize the habitable globe as its speech is to spread over large areas of both hemispheres. If in-breeding be injurious to animals and plants, and sure to result at last in the extinction of the in-bred species, why may it not be equally harmful for languages to depend, to any considerable extent, on growth from within? Instead of hoping for a renaissance of a pure unmixed Old English, let us continue to engraft on the par-

* "The Science of Thought," p. 71.

ent stock all that is best in other tongues. It is thus that English has grown from the time of the Norman Conquest, when it was spoken by a few thousand semi-barbarians, to the present time, when it is the language, or, at least, is understood by, nearly three hundred millions of people. It is its glory and charm that it has taken of the best that other languages had to give; it has profited by their experience and adopted freely of their words and idioms, without surrendering anything of worth in its native growth.

Let us examine some of the passages from modern writers, quoted as illustrating this "renaissance in English." From Mr. Kipling we read the following:

"As he spoke the fog was blown into shreds, and we saw the sea, gray with mud, rolling on every side of us and empty of all life. Then in one spot it bubbled and became like the pot of ointment that the Bible speaks of. From that wide-ringed trouble a Thing came up — a gray and red Thing with a neck — a Thing that bellowed and writhed in pain."

Is this style of composition any more "virile," is its imagery more pleasing or more vivid, than that revealed in the works of some of the great earlier writers who knew nothing of this "renaissance"? Opening one of the Waverley Novels at random, we hit upon the following bit of description:

"The path soon led deeper into the woodland, and crossed more than one brook, the approach to which was rendered perilous by the marshes through which it flowed; but the stranger seemed to know, as if by instinct, the soundest ground and the safest points of passage, and by dint of caution and attention, brought the party safely into a wilder avenue than any they had yet seen; and pointing to a large low irregular building at the upper extremity, he said to the Prior, 'Yonder is Rotherwood, the dwelling of Cedric the Saxon'."

Can we wish any alteration of even a word in this? Is not the English of Addison as nearly perfect as we can conceive language to be, and the easy flow of Macaulay's prose as faultless as it could well be made? Even pedantic old Johnson has plenty of the "virile" in his style, despite the scarcity of old English words, and there is grace and harmony and balance at the same time. Recall for a moment his well-known comparison of Pope and Dryden, and see whether it could in any way be altered for the better:

"The style of Dryden is capricious and varied; that of Pope is cautious and uniform. Dryden obeys the motions of his own mind; Pope constrains his mind to his own rules of composition. Dryden is sometimes vehement and rapid; Pope is always smooth, uniform and gentle. Dryden's page is a natural field, rising into inequalities, and diversified by the varied exuberance of abundant vegetation; Pope's is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe and levelled by the roller."

The poetry of the first part of the century, of the Lake poets, is contrasted with that of the generation subsequent to William Morris and Swinburne, and the reader is told that—

"Compared with these men in their typical manner, the poetry of the great earlier men — Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Shelley — shows a startling difference in regard to the relative prominence of native English words and formations. They had not the advantage of the popularization of younger literature which has since transpired [*sic*]. And the latter-day bards, the generation subsequent to the Morris-Swinburne time, reveal this influence more and more, just in proportion as they are virile and awake to larger possibilities for melody and harmony now open to English."

Alas! poor Wordsworth, poor Coleridge! They had to write the "Lyrical Ballads" without ever having seen one of the "Barrack-Room Ballads." They had not the advantage of the popularization of younger literature. Probably the possibility of such lines as the following, quoted from Mr. Kipling by the author of "The Renaissance in English," had never dawned upon them:

"Oh, was I born of womankind, and did I play alone?
For I have dreamed of playmates twain that bit me to the bone.
And did I break the barley bread and steep it in the tyre?
For I have dreamed of a youngling kid new riven from the byre,
An hour it lacks and an hour it lacks to the rising of the moon;
But I can see the black roof-beams as plain as it were noon."

Our unfortunate Wordsworth was forced to content himself with turning out such lines as the following, from "Tintern Abbey":

"The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock,
The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood,
Their colours and their forms, were then to me
An appetite,—a feeling and a love,
That had no need of a remoter charm
By thoughts supplied, nor any interest
Unborrowed from the eye."

A sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man,—
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things."

The following passage from Marsh's "Origin and History of the English Language" may be of interest as touching on the causes which led to the adoption of foreign words:

"The birth or revival of a truly national and peculiar literature is generally contemporaneous with an enlargement of the vocabulary, by foreign importation, or by the resuscitation of obsolete words of native growth. It is not always easy to say whether this extension of the means of expression is the cause or the consequence of the conception and familiarization of new ideas; but, in any event, new thoughts and new words are necessarily connected, if not twin-born. . . . The want of a sufficient nomenclature and the convenience of rhyme and metre, as is very clearly seen in all the older English versions, naturally led to the employment of many French words."

In view of this "want of a sufficient nomenclature," what can it profit our language to cultivate a preference for old English terms whose inadequacy has been proved by centuries of experience? What advantages of clearness or picturesqueness or even of strength did the historian Freeman hope to gain by carrying his preference for native English words so far as to repeat the same substantive or verb or adjective again and again in the same passage, rather than use a synonym of foreign growth? The conditions of early English life were too cramped and primitive to admit of the formation of a vocabulary at all adequate to our needs. The necessity which our literature felt for a proper medium of expression worked out its own relief by laying hold of words wherever they came most readily to hand, whether from without or from within. It was so in Chaucer's time, and it will continue to be so as long as our language is spoken and written.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

University of Illinois.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF POE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that "The Journal of Julius Rodman," mentioned in your notice of the new edition of Poe's Works, was printed in Volume IV. of Ingram's edition of the Works of Poe, published by Nimmo (Scribner & Welford, New York), in 1885.

And, speaking of Poe, your readers may be interested to know that the manuscript of "The Bells," as finally sent by him to the printer, saving only the last four lines, is still in existence. It is in the form of his famous rolls, written on pale-blue paper, the fragments—sheets and parts of sheets—pasted together, end to end, and shows the printers' thumbing. It is the more interesting, from the erasures, interlineations, and alterations of the author. Inasmuch as certain peculiar italicising in the manuscript does not appear in any printed copy I have ever seen, it is evident that Poe continued to polish and refine the poem in the proofs. I am not sure that the poem gained by the omission of the italics in the line:

"What a world of merriment its melody foretells."

There is an unusualness in that italicised word quite characteristic of Poe.

WILLIAM NELSON.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 10, 1895.

"THE DECADENCE OF A SCHOLAR."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I have read with interest a cleverly written sally in your issue of October 1, entitled "The Decadence of a Scholar." While there is a leaven of wholesome truth in the sketch, it seems to me nevertheless to contain an implication (perhaps unintended) not at all palatable or flattering to a considerable class of your readers and contributors. If the usual method of securing and holding professorships in American colleges be really such as Mr. Reeves intimates, then the plain inference is that

our college professors are on the whole anything but the high-minded and independent body of men we are accustomed to think them. For may we not infer from Mr. Reeves's pathetic picture of the "decadence" of the once proud-spirited "Thomson" (whose "scientific vigils" in Germany, by-the-by, would seem to have made him more or less of a prig) that in our country professorships, formerly "plums, ready to fall into the hands of him who had most conscientiously prepared himself," are now the spoils of men who sink their respect for themselves and their calling by truckling to politicians, and making, not truth, but expediency and popularity, the rule of their teachings. Now I should be extremely sorry to think that even a small minority of the professors in our universities owe their positions to having "cultivated Wilcox," or hold them by the ignoble tenure of attuning their teachings to the current "political timbre." The fact is, there is no considerable class or corps in this country (except perhaps the clergy) so widely and proverbially remote from the influence and sphere of action of political Wilcoxes as the one impliedly touched by Mr. Reeves; and the road to preferment taken by the hypothetical "Thomson" is, I venture to say, in the region of fact quite as unusual as it is abject. Self-satisfied and inexperienced young men like Mr. "Thomson," who emerge from the universities with a blissful sense of their own competency to lift up and enlighten an unregenerate world, are, it is true, usually obliged to dismount from their stilts and condescend to make some advances to people in a position to help them to the object of their wishes. But they need not, like Mr. "Thomson," sacrifice their self-respect and mental independence in doing so.

W. R. K.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 4, 1895.

THE LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the Eastern press, and found its way into the last issue of THE DIAL, to the effect that the Regents of the University of California have decided to remove the home of the University from Berkeley to San Francisco, and have accepted the offer of Mayor Sutro of thirteen acres of ground as a site for the new buildings. Permit me to say that this statement is incorrect. The University of California consists of the Colleges of General Culture, located in Berkeley; and the affiliated Colleges of Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Art, which have always been located in San Francisco. The Colleges of General Culture have their home in half a dozen or more spacious buildings in Berkeley, the number of which is being constantly increased. The work of the affiliated colleges has heretofore been done in rented buildings. The last legislature appropriated \$250,000 for the erection of buildings that should belong to the state, in which the work of these affiliated colleges should be done. The thirteen acres offered by Mayor Sutro, and accepted by the Board of Regents, are offered as a site for these new buildings, and have nothing to do with the location of the University proper—the Colleges of General Culture. These remain in Berkeley. The Astronomical Observatory on Mount Hamilton is also a part of the property of the University, and under the control of the Regents.

W. H. V. RAYMOND.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 8, 1895.

The New Books.

FLAUBERT'S LIFE AND LETTERS.*

The volume containing the life and letters of Gustave Flaubert will come with a quickening appeal to the average reader of French literature, who may have pushed his way with deepening repugnance through "*Madame Bovary*," or been awe-stricken but—fatal defect—not interested by the piled-up erudition of "*Salammbô*." This average reader, representative of the great middle-class which Flaubert detested so cordially, will probably rise from the perusal of Mr. Tarver's volume with the assurance that Flaubert's life is more interesting than his writings.

It was a life lived through the sixty years (1821-1880) which were the heart of the century. The Bourbons, the Republic, the Second Empire, the Prussian invasion, the Commune, the new Republic,—Flaubert saw them all, and their effects on France; and his pictures from the *comédie humaine* are colored accordingly. Yet in itself, the current of his life ran smoothly enough. Possessed of a comfortable fortune, never marrying, a devoted son to his widowed mother in their peaceful Norman home near Rouen, it is obvious that Flaubert's fascination for us is one of personality, not of environment. Impetuous in his affections, sweeping in his judgments, boisterous even to horse-play in his humor, he was superlative in everything. This fluffy-haired giant could devote three hours to a practical joke on a friend, or six years to the production of a book.

What extremes he was capable of may be illustrated by Mr. Tarver's account of an incident in Flaubert's *Wanderjahre*, when he and his friend Maxime Ducamp were making a pedestrian tour through Brittany.

"At a fair at Guérand the travelers came upon a man who was showing a monstrosity—or a pair of monstrosities—for authorities differ on this point. According to Ducamp, the 'young phenomenon' was a sheep with five legs and a stiff tail; according to Flaubert there were two,—a cow and a sheep, 'wearing one arm, four shoulders,' as the showman stated. Flaubert fell in love with the 'young phenomenon,' made much of the showman; would have him to dine, when he got abominably drunk; encouraged him to write to King Louis Philippe; declared that he would make his fortune. For days the joke lasted. He could talk of nothing but the 'young phenomenon'; would stop in the middle of the road and exhibit poor Ducamp, in the style

of the showman, to the trees and hedges as 'the young phenomenon.' At Brest he encountered the 'young phenomenon' again, who had united his, or their, forces with a dancing bear, some performing dogs, a donkey, and a pack of fighting mongrels. Again the hospitalities of Flaubert proved too much for the sobriety of the showman. A year later, Maxime Ducamp was lying ill at Paris, having been wounded in the tumults of '48; he was one day disturbed by hearing a strange confusion of sounds on his staircase,—pushing, struggling, suppressed explosions. Suddenly the door flew open, and Flaubert appeared: 'Gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you the young phenomenon; it is three years old, has been approved by the Academy of Medicine, and been honored by the presence of several crowned heads.' Flaubert had discovered his old friend at a fair in some part of Paris, and spent a hundred francs for the pleasure of this private exhibition."

Compare with this the following bit of elegiac musing over Chateaubriand's tomb at St. Malo, visited by the two friends a few days after their meeting with the "young phenomenon":

"There he will sleep, his head turned to the West, in the tomb built on a cliff, his immortality will be like his life, deserted of all and surrounded by storms. The waves with the centuries will long murmur round this great monument; they will spring to his feet in the tempests, or in the summer mornings, when the white sails are spread and the swallow comes from beyond the seas, long and gentle, they will bring him the voluptuous melancholy of distances, and the caress of the open air. And the days thus slipping by, while the billows of his native beach shall be forever swinging between his birthplace and his tomb, the heart of René, cold at last, will slowly crumble into nothingness to the endless rhythm of that eternal music."

Which seems to justify his friend Bouilhet in calling him a lyric poet, though he could not write a verse.

Flaubert thus characterizes himself as a hater of the commonplace, and a lover of the beautiful:

"And now what I like above everything is form, provided that it be beautiful, and nothing more. . . . For me there is nothing in the world except beautiful verses, well-turned, harmonious, resonant phrases, glorious sunsets, moonlight, coloured paintings, antique marbles, and shapely heads. Beyond that, nothing. . . . In all politics there is only one thing that I understand, revolt. Fatalist as a Turk, I believe that all that we may do for the progress of humanity, or anything else, comes to absolutely the same thing. As for this 'progress,' my understanding is a bit obtuse for things that are not quite clear. All that has to do with that way of talking fatigues me immeasurably."

His genius ripened slowly into adequate expression. At the age of twenty-eight, he had published nothing of importance, though the "Temptation of St. Anthony" had been completed and read in MS. to his intimate friends Ducamp and Bouilhet. It is interesting to recall the scene:

*GUSTAVE FLAUBERT, AS SEEN IN HIS WORKS AND CORRESPONDENCE. By John Charles Tarver. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Early in the autumn (of 1849) Flaubert wrote to Ducamp, 'the *Temptation* is finished, come!' Ducamp started at once for Croisset; found Bouilhet already established there; and the reading began. It lasted four days; eight hours a day; from mid-day till four in the afternoon; from eight in the evening till midnight. At the beginning, Flaubert, waving the pages above his head, cried: 'If you do not utter howls of enthusiasm, the reason is that nothing is capable of moving you.' For two-and-thirty hours the friends listened in silence; at the end of each reading Madame Flaubert (his mother) used to inquire 'Well?' and they had no reply to make. Before the last sitting Ducamp and Bouilhet conferred privately; they determined to give their opinion frankly, without reserve; the question of Flaubert's literary future was at stake.

"That evening, after the last reading, towards midnight, Flaubert, tapping on the table, said: 'Now, it is with the three of us, tell me frankly what you think.' Bouilhet replied: 'We think you ought to throw it into the fire and never speak of it again.' A conversation followed, which lasted till eight o'clock in the morning; Flaubert at last, conquered rather than convinced, gave way. 'St. Anthony' was not burned but consigned to a drawer."

"*Madame Bovary*" is Flaubert's best-known if not his greatest work. It is as distinctive of him as "*Vanity Fair*" of Thackeray or "*Jane Eyre*" of Miss Brontë; and is simply unequalled as a searching and pitiless satire on provincial French life, which won for its author a place among the first literary names in France. It is impossible to reproduce here Mr. Tarver's admirable summary of this Gallic "*Middlemarch*"; nor is it desirable. The merits of the book are its penetration, its truth, its mastery of detail, not the sordid and repellant little lives and events transixed for inspection, like an entomologist's beetles. As to its "realism" much misunderstanding has been rife; it is sufficient to accept Flaubert's distinction (so often sharply insisted on by him) between the love of realism, and the love of the real:

"They think me in love with the real, whereas I excrete it: it is out of hatred of it that I have undertaken this book. . . . Do you really believe that this mean reality, whose reproduction disgusts you, does not make my gorge rise as much as yours? If you knew me better, you would know that I hold the everyday life in detestation. Personally I have always kept myself as far away from it as I could. But aesthetically I wanted this time, and only this time, to exhaust it thoroughly."

The success of "*Madame Bovary*" was too pronounced: its straightforward way of calling the French spade a spade was found by the Government to be an outrage on morals and religion, and the author was prosecuted. On January 23, 1857, Flaubert writes to his old friend Jules Cloquet:

"I beg to inform you that to-morrow, the twenty-fourth of January, I honor the criminals' bench with my presence, sixth chamber of the executive police, at ten o'clock in the morning. Ladies are admitted; costumes must be decent and in good style."

"I do not count on any justice at all. I shall be condemned, and have to pay the highest possible fine perhaps; a pleasant reward for my toils, noble encouragement given to literature. But one thing consoles me for these stupidities; it is that I have found so much sympathy with myself and my book. I count yours in the first rank, my dear friend. Now I defy the whole French magistracy, with its policemen, and the whole Committee of Public Safety, including its spies, to write a novel which will please you as much as mine. These are the proud thoughts which I propose to cherish in my dungeon."

The trial resulted in a sort of ambiguous verdict of "Not guilty, but don't do it again"; and the book was triumphantly advertised and widely sold.

If Flaubert had kept to modern life in his next novel, we should have had a literary success instead of an antiquarian *tour de force*. But "*Salammbô*" called out certain qualities lavishly present in Gustave Flaubert's make-up—enormous industry, a relish of details, and a Victor Hugo-ish fondness for extravagant lists of recondite names—and these fairly smother the story. Still, Flaubert had felt that the book must be written, and fairly wreaked himself on it: we can only echo the wonder of Henry James that "a writer could spend such an infinity of talent in making himself unreadable."

In the dark days of 1870, Flaubert was writing his "*Education Sentimentale*," and incidentally girding at the fatuity of the "middle class people." The municipal council of Rouen had refused to allow space in the public square for a memorial to Louis Bouilhet, Flaubert's poet-friend. This refusal drew from the novelist a slashing open letter, which concluded with the following vigorous indictment:

"There are seven hundred of you in the National Assembly. How many of those are there who can tell the names of the principal treaties in our history, or the dates of six kings of France—who know the first elements of political economy—who have read even Bastiat? The municipality of Rouen, which has denied as a body the merit of a poet, is possibly ignorant of the rules of versification. And it has no need to know them, so long as it does not meddle with verses."

"To be respected by what is below you, please to respect what is above you."

"Before sending the people to school, go there yourselves!"

"Enlightened classes, seek enlightenment. . . . Your whole intellectual effort consists in trembling before the future. Bethink yourselves of something else. Rouse yourselves, or France will soon sink deeper and deeper

into the gulf, between a hideous demagogy and a mindless middle-class."

To which Mr. Tarver adds, not without malice: "Can this be that same French middle-class that Mr. Matthew Arnold was wont to hold up to Englishmen as a brilliant example?"

We must close this desultory notice with a few general remarks on this interesting presentment of one of the most original and brilliant of Frenchmen. Mr. Tarver's aim, as announced in his preface, is to place the personality of Gustave Flaubert vividly before his readers. The book is essentially made up from the correspondence of Flaubert; the editor, with rare self-restraint, supplying only so much running comment and outline biography as will serve to make the letters intelligible and attractive. His work has been well done; the apparently scrappy appearance of some of his interposed remarks is a necessary incident of his method. His comments on Flaubert's character and conduct, as well as his criticisms on the novels (full summaries of which are given), seem, on the whole, eminently shrewd and just. His style is trenchant, almost epigrammatic; albeit disfigured for American eyes by the Briticism "by way of" (e. g., "Mlle. Leroyer de Chantepie was by way of being an authoress," p. 228).

The volume is handsomely printed and bound, contains two illustrations and a good index, and does credit to the publishers. Altogether, we may thank Mr. Tarver for a distinct addition to the literary biography of the century.

JOSIAH RENICK SMITH.

ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE.*

Dr. Coues's new edition of the "Pike Expeditions" is a beautiful specimen of press-work most creditable to the taste and liberality of the publisher. No explorer could ask a more enviable destiny than to be enshrined in such pages. The edition is limited to eleven hundred and fifty copies, of which the first one hundred and fifty are printed on hand-made paper, and one thousand on fine book paper. No expense has been spared in materials and typographical work, and the result is delight to the eye and to the mind. The editor has done the material portion of his work as successfully as

has the publisher. A comparison of these three stately volumes with the plebeian single volume of the original edition of 1810 emphasizes the progress of book-making in the century. Dr. Coues has appreciated the real function of editorship in regard to such a work, and has corrected the misprints, solecisms, and faulty punctuation of the original. He has also reconstructed the arrangement. Pike's hurriedly-made edition is composed of three parts (corresponding to three stages of his travels) followed by three appendices in smaller type. As each of the parts is little more than a bare *iter*, and as the three appendices pertain respectively to these parts, adding to them much elaborative material of the nature of letters and reports, Dr. Coues has placed each of them after its appropriate part, in uniform type, after arranging its documents in chronological order. The result is a well digested and most readable chronicle, instead of ill assorted bundles of information. To all the plates and maps of the first edition have been added an "historico-geographical" chart of the upper Mississippi, made under the direction of the editor, and a *facsimile* letter from Pike acknowledging to the Secretary of War his appointment as major. The handwriting of this letter is admirable in its regularity. One looks for such a script from a clerk, but not from a soldier; yet it is full of the forceful character of Pike.

The editor passes from the lower to the higher elements of his work in an exhaustive name-index of one hundred pages, composing the third volume. The versatile editor must have been in one of his merriest moods when, in composing his preface, he characterized this index as "exceptionally accurate," if accuracy includes arrangement as well as content and reference. In the two latter points, so far as examination goes, it deserves the commendation; but in the matter of arrangement it is certainly most helpful when read straight through. "Pike, Capt. John" precedes "Pike City, Cal."; "Pike, Major Z." precedes "Pike, memoir of"; "Pike, Mrs. Z. M." precedes "Pike, N. Y."; and the nearly two columns regarding the word *pika* and its derivatives begins: "pike, a fish," "Pikean source of Miss. R.," "pike, a weapon," "Pike bay." Yet, withal, this index is a most needful companion in searching among the riches accumulated in Dr. Coues's notes. An important portion of the first volume is a biographical sketch of Pike, by Dr. Coues, in which he says he has

*THE EXPEDITIONS OF ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE. A new edition, now first reprinted in full from the original of 1810, with copious critical commentary, memoir of Pike, new map and other illustrations, and complete index. By Elliott Coues. Three volumes. New York: Francis P. Harper.

used much hitherto unpublished documentary material, and other sources of information not before utilized; and it is especially full in regard to the later years of Pike's life. But it is sketchy and imperfect for the earlier life. On page 603, Pike speaks of himself as "having commanded for some time the post of Kaskaskias." There is no mention of this fact in the biography. In fact, one cannot there learn where he spent the first ten years of his military career with the exception of the years 1800-1801.

Nearly one-half of the text of these volumes is made up of critical and illustrative notes by the editor. Here is a great wealth of material—geographical, topographical, ethnological, biographical, and linguistic,—and here Dr. Coues is a master. It is well known that Pike's narrative covers two expeditions: one, by authority of the President, from St. Louis to the headwaters of the Mississippi, in 1805-6; the other, under orders from General Wilkinson, the commander-in-chief, through Louisiana Territory to Mexico, in 1806-1807. The first of these expeditions, as well as the contemporaneous Lewis and Clark expedition, was part of a general plan of President Jefferson, to take stock of his new purchase of half a continent; and the second, although not ordered by the President, was approved by him and had in the main the same object. The newly extended boundaries were to be brought out of the realm of conjecture into that of fact, and the Indian tribes were to be attached more closely to the national government. On the northern adventure, the British traders of the Northwest Fur Company, who had entered into trade relations with our Indians and encroached somewhat upon our political prerogatives, were to be met; in the Southwest, the Spaniards who were intriguing from Santa Fe were to be checkmated. Pike performed both missions with much intrepidity and tact, although the personal outcome of the first was more fortunate than of the second. In both cases, launching forth with a handful of soldiers into a practically unknown wilderness, he endured physical ills as great as fall to the lot of most Arctic explorers. From the first journey he returned with laurels after eight months; from the second he was sent back as a prisoner at the hands of the governor of New Spain. Dr. Coues, in the summer of 1894, in person retraced the entire boat-journey of Pike to the head waters of the Mississippi, himself discovering the real sources; and his voluminous notes cover nearly

every acre of the route with the minutest details of topography and previous visitations. Every collateral knowledge that in any wise may illustrate the main text is brought in; and one leaves each stage for the next, feeling that nothing more could have been said. The journey to the Rio Grande is handled in the same exhaustive way. The editor's twenty years of army life on our western frontier enabled him at different times to visit nearly every portion of Pike's route, and he has accumulated here also the same wealth of illustrative material. Not only has he shown a German industry in his commentary on his text, but he has shown the brilliancy of a Frenchman in his presentation. His pathway sparkles with wit, and one follows him with unabated interest, and even ardor, to the end. Even the dreary wastes of an index are enlivened with such an explanatory note as: "The arrangement of the entries is intended to be strictly alphabetical, without regard to the logical order in which phrase-names and phrases would follow one another: thus . . . various Sandy things interrupt the canon of Spanish saints whose names begin with San." One admirable note gives a complete history of the surveys in connection with the Gadsden Purchase boundary. Various other notes are devoted to the linguistic and ethnic relations of our Indian tribes. No explorer has ever been more fully aided to express himself through the ampler knowledges of the generations that come after him than in this case.

It would be pleasant to end our review at this point. No allusion has yet been made to the spirit in which this critical work has been done; and herein lies the deficiency of the editor. Major Pike's explorations bring one not merely into the fields of geography and ethnology, but are a part of the history of the United States. A critic who handles an historical theme, and deals with men and measures, should have the historical perception, as well as the ability to observe and relate natural phenomena. Yet there is no antinomy here. It is the true scientific vision that is needed in both cases—the ability to see things in their relations. Dr. Coues has established an international reputation as a natural-science worker. Yet when he steps within the field of social phenomena, his manner is thoroughly unscientific. He does not seem to know that the idea of evolution, undoubtedly accepted by him in his own field of work, is also a fully accepted working principle in the social and historical field. His

special inability seems to be in the direction of an historic religion, and he is apparently unable to judge the religious perceptions of the sixteenth century A.D., or of the sixteenth century B.C., by any other standard than that of the latter part of the nineteenth century. Pike's incidental remark that he is reading Volney's "Ruins" is the occasion for half a page, in fine print, of atrabilious comment on the "they" who called Volney an infidel. Pike's reference to "a Reynard" who professed not to believe in a hereafter brings out a page of abuse of the Hebrews, who "invented very little except their precious Jehovah, who was less polished and less agreeable a god than most of those who were elaborated by the more civilized tribes who surrounded and generally whipped the Jews." The "Noachian narration" comes in for withering scorn, since "the most credible items in this account are that the elephant took his trunk with him and stood behind it in the ark, but that the cock and the fox were worse off for baggage, having only a comb and a brush between them." There is a fling at "the unisexual transports of the morbid imagination" of the noble Marquette whom the world will still continue to admire with the authority of Mr. Parkman. In truth, in another note the whole effort of the Roman Catholic Church in behalf of the American Indian in New Spain, from 1537 to the present time, is brutally characterized as the work of "the horde of corrupt, profligate and extortionate ecclesiastics who have cursed the country from that day to this." Poor Mr. Schoolcraft is treated to two pages of belaboring, as "a gentleman who was expert in expanding his own stock of information to the most voluminous proportions, and whose cacoëthes scribendi, by dint of incessant scratching, finally developed a case of pruritus senilis, marked by an acute mania for renaming things he had named years before," and who was true "to the supreme selfishness, inordinate vanity, vehement prejudices and conscientious narrow-mindedness with which his all-wise and all-powerful Calvinistic creator had been graciously pleased to endow him."

Dr. Cones reminds one of Carlyle. He is frequently as brilliant, he is fully as prejudiced, and he is even more hopelessly dyspeptic. If he were content to gird only at those minds which to-day still trammel themselves with the limitations of Jahvism or of Calvinism, instead of accepting all the truth of God which our own favored age makes its own, we would pass

him by silently. But as a visitor in the domain of history, he fails to grasp even a faint portion of Tennyson's wise words:

"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns."

For he sins not only against the men who are the bystanders in his critical career through the ages: he sins against the hero of his tale as well. There is not a word, either in the text or in the critical notes, that bears any evidence to a fair mind of Pike's knowledge of any nefarious scheme against Mexico on the part of his commanding officer. Yet the editor assumes as fact what has never been proved — although strongly suspected — even of Wilkinson; and then carries over, by a sort of imputation, the evil designs to the credit of Pike. There is again and again a disparagement of Pike by sinister interpretation, which is not justified by anything we know of him. In short, Dr. Cones has laid down an admirable rule by which his critical estimates of men should have been and have not been guided, when he says, with the true scientific temper, in answer to aspersions upon Beltrami's character: "With me the question is not one of Beltrami's character, temperament, imagination, sex-relations, etc., but simply, What did he do about the Mississippi *origines*?"

This work is one that we must ever prize highly as a treasury of multifarious knowledge, whilst we at the same time regret the limitations of the gifted editor. For a tolerant spirit, a disposition to entertain evidence for as well as against, and ability to discern the true grain amid the chaff and to recognize the achievement of those who in earlier times without straw made the brick upon which we found, are essential qualifications of one who would really enter the field of historical criticism.

J. J. HALSEY.

"THE BISMARCK OF BULGARIA."*

The recent assassination of Stambuloff, "the Bismarck of Bulgaria," has stimulated public curiosity regarding his life and work, and the readable biography by Mr. A. Hulme Beaman will supply all that most readers will care for. The author was an intimate friend of the statesman and patriot whose life he has written, and is an Englishman. It follows that he is an

* M. STAMBULOFF. By A. Hulme Beaman. With six portraits. "Public Men of To-day." New York: F. Warne & Co.

enthusiastic admirer of Stambuloff's splendid fight against Russian influence, and of his constructive work in building up a Bulgarian nation. The book is written with the sympathy necessary to a good biography, but the author's admiration has not blinded him to the defects of his subject. The book is, from the English standpoint, and we believe from the world's standpoint, a thoroughly good sketch of the political career of Stambuloff, and of the rise of independent Bulgaria.

The life of Stambuloff was a stirring and a stormy one. Revolutionist at fourteen, Nihilist at eighteen and expelled from Russia, at twenty-one he was the life and centre of the revolutionary movement in Bulgaria against the oppression of the Turk. His whole time was spent in the work of organizing committees and planning futile risings, "marked from the first by his imperious spirit and indomitable energy, as the natural champion of Bulgarian independence."

The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 gave Bulgaria practical independence from Turkey, but she was sadly lacking in men with the requisite knowledge and training to manage her affairs. But this lack of experience in political life only intensified political passion, and degraded party contests into personal and factional strife. Two parties contested bitterly for supremacy, the National and the Russophile. In this contest, Stambuloff soon emerged as the National leader, as ardent an opponent of Russia, the new foe of Bulgarian independence, as he had been of Turkey in former days. From this time the history of Bulgaria centres in him until his fall in 1894. The Czar seemed to have the little state in his power, when he had punished Prince Alexander by forcing his abdication; but he had not taken sufficient account of this young man, then only thirty-two years old. He was Regent during those critical and exciting days, and during the interregnum until Ferdinand was hunted up, elected, and invested with power. The course of Russia toward Bulgaria, her dog-in-the-manger policy, can never be anything but a discredit to the late Czar. The plots formed and attempts made to destroy the national government and crush the rising national spirit were unworthy of a civilized ruler. The thwarting of these, in addition to the government of the turbulent country, was a heavy task, and the splendid success attained will be Stambuloff's permanent monument in history.

Yet there is another side, and Mr. Beaman

does not attempt to hide it. Stambuloff was arbitrary, unwilling to yield in any point, but bound to override all opposition. No prince could long endure the masterful rule of such a premier, nor could associates who were unwilling to be mere clerks serve under him long. He was a patriot to the last drop of his blood, and had the insight of a real statesman. He would not yield, because he knew his policy to be the best for his country. Yet his rough disregard and insolent treatment of his colleagues and his prince made enemies that finally overthrew him, and wrecked, for a time at least, the policy his heart was set on. The persecution visited upon him when once his position had been undermined, and the subsequent horrible assassination directly instigated by Prince Ferdinand, show this prince to be one of the meanest men that ever filled a throne. Nor can Russia be freed from the stain of complicity in these base deeds.

Though Stambuloff was harsh in his treatment of opponents and arbitrary in his management of the government, he must be judged, not by Western standards, but by his surroundings as the head of a youthful nation just emerging from the despotism of the Turk into self-government and constitutional methods of political life. So judged, much that we condemn in his course will disappear, while his achievements will deserve higher praise from the disadvantages under which he worked.

CHARLES H. COOPER.

INSPIRATION AND INTERPRETATION.*

Most of the works now before us pertain to the evidences of Christian faith, or to its right interpretation. The two are, in fact, closely united. If we interpret our oracles of belief in one way, the proof of their authenticity is comparatively easy

*THE BREATH OF GOD. By the Rev. Frank Hallam. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. By Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D.D., LL.D. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

RELIGIOUS DOUBT. By the Rev. John W. Biggle, M.A. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

DOCTRINE AND LIFE. By George B. Stevens, Ph.D., D.D. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

OUTLINES OF SOCIAL THEOLOGY. By William DeWitt Hyde, D.D. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE MESSIAH OF THE APOSTLES. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN. By J. P. MacLean, Ph.D. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co.

A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY ON DEUTERONOMY. By Rev. S. R. Driver, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

and simple; if we render them in another and more authoritative form, as we deem it the proof becomes much more complicated and difficult. The key to our exegesis and our evidences is one and the same: our notion of inspiration. If the inspiration we accept and enforce is one of authority in any degree beyond that which attaches to the Scriptural declarations themselves, then this authority, both as to its validity and its extent, puts us constantly in a defensive attitude, and becomes a very exacting element in our exegetical and in our historical rendering of religious truth. If, on the other hand, the Scriptures hold their moral proof and power within themselves, we at once attain freedom in our reconstruction of the events under which they have arisen. The mind and heart are simply dealing with their own in all Scriptural inquiry.

The prevalent notion of inspiration has arisen chiefly in behalf of authority; and yet the corrected view gives a far more stable and undeniable hold of the truth on the mind. We can neither palter with nor escape that which declares itself as light within our own spiritual consciousness. Between two spiritual summits, men have mistaken the lower one for the higher one. As their better measurements correct their error, they begin silently to forsake the one and seek the other. That mind is inspired which is acting with God, the medium of communication being simply the truth. We cannot leave the question of inspiration with a vague answer, and then pass on to interpretation. We must know at the beginning of our exegesis what authority to attach to it.

"The Breath of God" is a prolonged rhetorical rhapsody. This is a remark of description, not of censure. Those who wish an effusive and impressional statement of the Bible and its services will find it in this volume. The fact is sufficiently indicated by a portion of the titles of successive chapters: "King Liber," "His Courtiers," "His Critics," "His Blemishes," "His Exaltation," "His Power."

"Christian Evidences" is a very concise presentation of the proofs of Christianity, and one at the same time comprehensive and discriminating. It rests upon lectures given by Dr. Robinson as an instructor, and is rather a comprehensive statement of their substance than the full text. The standpoint of the author is that of liberal orthodoxy, and the weight of emphasis is laid on the completeness of Christian truth and its power to assert itself; its power to master, guide, and build up the human spirit. The perennial vitality of Christian faith is the force of the volume.

"Religious Doubt" is a kindly and painstaking book, and, from the author's point of view, comprehensive. Yet it is fitted to interest only a limited number who share the religious prepossessions on which it rests. There are two kinds of doubt: one arising from the strong independent action of the mind, and another due to its hesitancy and weakness. One is incident to growth, the other follows

on the decay or perversion or misdirection of powers. It is the second of these that the author treats so fully. Doubt is with him much of the nature of disease; and though he is tender and patient in its treatment, he does not see that we have no other designation than that of doubt for a most robust and profitable frame of mind. The philosophy of the author prepares the way for this restricted view. Faith is, with him, a special power transcending reason, and making its own revelations. Not to have this power, therefore, in full and fortunate action, is simply and necessarily an evil. The higher truths of religion are its proper objects, and the acceptance of these truths is evidence of a vigorous fulfilment of its functions. To those who regard faith as one form or direction in which our intellectual powers find expression, and who think that this expression is sure to be inadequate and may be false, the whole question of doubt assumes wider scope and demands different treatment.

We make haste to affirm the ability and insight of the author of "Doctrine and Life." It is a book sure to receive and reward the diligent perusal of a large class of readers. We wish to secure, by this concession, a brief space for criticism. The title of the book, "Doctrine and Life," the preface, and the first chapter prepared us to expect, in the discussion that was to follow, a close connection between Christian doctrine and Christian life. The author disappointed us in this respect. We turned eagerly to such chapters as those on "The Trinity," "The Person of Christ," "The Atonement," to see in what way these current dogmas now involved any refreshment to feeling and action. We found little in them beyond a softened and persuasive representation of the doctrines themselves. What we doubt is the present ministration of these dogmas to an enlarged spiritual life. This doubt the author leaves much as he finds it. He is disposed to waive any statement of the doctrine of inspiration, as a dogma that does not admit of any final determination. In this he overlooks the fact that we cannot so much as enter on interpretation till we know what is to be conceded to simple authority. The author thinks that Christian doctrine may be "above and beyond reason." Now, if we mean by reason—as we well may—the entire hold of the mind on truth, then a dogma which transcends reason cannot be nutritious in spiritual life. It is, in that very degree, unmanageable—intellectually indigestible.

"Outlines of Social Theology" is a work, in the purpose indicated, not unlike "Doctrine and Life." "This little book aims to point out the logical relations in which the doctrines of theology will stand to each other when the time shall come again for seeing Christian truth in the light of reason, and Christian life as the embodiment of love" (Preface, page v.). The difference between them lies in the fact that President Hyde has thrown his full strength into the social force of religious truth, and so has wrought out a stirring exposition of the existing re-

lation of duty and belief. From our own point of view, we can but give the book a most cordial commendation. Our slight criticism would be that the author is anxious, too anxious, to impart the current cast of thought to the doctrine involved in his own presentation. The book is divided into three parts: Theological, Anthropological, Sociological. Each of these again falls into three portions. The first, or theological part, involves the doctrine of the Trinity in a somewhat fanciful way. Professor Stevens hardly reaches the urgent social life that is upon us. President Hyde is unwilling to seem to leave behind him the doctrinal life which has so stirred and ruled the world hitherto. Is not the real relation evolutionary? Our acceptance of purer spiritual truth is not a desertion of dogma. It is allowing dogma to burst its integuments, and grow. We have no need to trouble ourselves about any identity in substance or in form between the seed and the plant which springs from it. The true dependence is that of genetic transition. The book is one of enthusiasms quite as much as of thoughts; the author uses words freely, and gives the words he uses a wide range. Many practical questions—as the unity of the church—are treated very incisively. The entire temper of the volume is fitted to strengthen the mind and bear it forward.

The three remaining volumes on our list are primarily exegetical. The first of the three, "The Messiah of the Apostles," is present in completion of two previous works by Professor Briggs, and gives the promise of two more volumes. The work of Professor Briggs is so thorough and candid as to command at once respect and attention. The variety in the views entertained by the authors of the New Testament of the nature and office of Christ and of his character as the Messiah is fully brought out. The work also contains an interesting discussion of the Apocalypse of John. The author accepts the theory that this is made up of different original documents, put together in the present form by a series of editors. It is resolved into six parts: the Apocalypse of the Beasts, of the Dragon, of the Trumpets, of the Seals, of the Bowls, of the Epistles.

"St. John's Gospel" presents a large amount of matter in a clear, compact form, and in a discriminating way. The book is scholarly and earnest. It accepts the prevalent opinion as to the origin of the Gospel. The first hundred and seventy-nine pages are occupied with a discussion of the authenticity and character of the Gospel. In these pages, the author reviews the objections to its authenticity and the proofs in its favor, and discusses at large the Gospel itself. The last seventy pages give the Greek text with a literal interlinear translation. The text of the authorized version is given in the margin, and the various readings at the bottom of the page. The volume puts the reader in possession of a large amount of material.

In "The International Critical Commentary,"

Deuteronomy is the first of a series, whose announcements already extend to twenty-eight volumes. The entire series will stand for an amount of labor and inquiry that is startling. The material is so abundant and varied in this first volume as to make the book one for protracted study, for reference and consultation, rather than one for perusal. The minister must be well endowed who can make use of a fraction of what is here provided. The spirit is of the most catholic and liberal order, and aims to give all opinions due weight. Besides the Commentary of four hundred and twenty-seven pages, the volume contains an introductory discussion of Deuteronomy of ninety-five pages, treating in a very full manner its authorship, date, character. The purchaser of this volume is only too likely to be buried beneath the wealth of his reward. It was well that the Commentary on Deuteronomy should have been the first of the series to be issued, as it holds, perhaps more than any other book in the Old Testament, the key of interpretation, and determines later conclusions. The peerless manner in which Professor Driver has executed his work inspires some fear for those who are to follow him.

JOHN BASCOM.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Picturesque views
of Paris life.*

So long as Mr. Richard Harding Davis continues to produce such fresh and spirited work as his "About Paris" (Harper), his vogue will stand in little danger of abatement. Mr. Davis is a wide-awake traveller, with a keen eye for the salient and the *bizarre*. He does not affect to resolve French humanity into its last elements, or to cut very deep into social metaphysics; but he sets the outward and visible signs of things before us with much distinctness. Mr. Davis is a comparatively young man, with a young man's taste for novelty, and capacity of enjoyment. Even the worn attractions of the *cafés chantants*, and the terpsichorean revels of the Mabilles and the Moulin Rouge, do not appear to strike him as yet with a sense of hollowness; and the zest with which his scientific researches among still more *risqués* haunts of pleasure-loving Paris have been pursued is happily reflected in his style. Mr. Davis has a due sense of personal and national humors and oddities—witness his English tourists dressed (for the boulevards) "in flannel shirts and hunting-caps and knickerbockers, exactly as if they were penetrating the mountains of Afghanistan or the deserts of Syria"; the young man who objected to Casimir-Perier as a presidential candidate because he was rich, but who "withdrew his objection when an older man in a blouse pointed out that Casimir-Perier would make an excellent appearance on horseback"; the Deputy (a belated Montagnard, evidently) who refused to announce his vote, on the roll-call, "until he was addressed

as 'citizen', and not as 'monsieur'; the budding connoisseur (supported at Paris by a fond aunt in Kansas City) who superbly damns a picture "by waving his thumb in the air at it, and saying, 'it has a little too much of that,' with a downward sweep of the thumb, 'and not enough of this,' with an upward sweep." A capital story is that of Pierre Loti's admission to the Academy. The newly-elected Immortal, it seems, in his maiden address, "instead of eulogizing the man whose place he had taken, lauded his own methods and style of composition so greatly that when the second member arose he prefaced his remarks by suggesting that 'M. Loti has said so much for himself that he has left me nothing to add.'" The contents of the volume are divided into five chapters: "The Streets of Paris"; "The Show Places of Paris"; "Paris in Mourning"; "The Grand Prix and Other Prizes"; "Americans in Paris." The book is prettily bound, and passably illustrated by Mr. C. D. Gibson.

*The Women of
Colonial and Rev-
olutionary Times.*

"Margaret Winthrop," a biographical sketch of the estimable wife of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts, is the initial volume of a promising series of portraits of distinguished "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," now issuing from the press of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is from the accomplished pen of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, who, we need not say, sets for the authors of the forthcoming volumes a desirable standard of form and quality. The object of the series is twofold: biographical and historical. Each volume, besides portraying the individual from whom it takes its title, is designed to serve as a study of the social life and customs of a special class, period, and geographical section. In Mrs. Earle's work, for instance, we are shown, in the first half of the volume, the domestic manners of Puritan England under James I. (Mrs. Winthrop not following her husband over seas until some years after his arrival in the Colony), as exhibited in the home life of a country housewife and lady of the manor; and, in the second half, the corresponding phase of life in early colonial Massachusetts. Succeeding volumes will do for the Knickerbocker and the Cavalier sections of the country what the opening one does for the early Puritan. Mrs. Earle has done her work in her usual thorough way, sparing no pains in the way of research among the authorities, and freely interlarding her narrative with extracts from unfamiliar and out-of-the-way sources — letters, journals, inventories, family expense accounts, and what not. Outwardly, the volume (a shapely, well-printed duodecimo, prettily bound in crimson linen with plain gold lettering) is a model of taste; and altogether the publishers are to be congratulated on the conception, and (thus far) the execution, of their venture. Each volume will contain either a frontispiece portrait, or, where no portrait is procurable, a *facsimile* reproduction.

That Mrs. Earle has written *con amore*, and with unflagging interest in a theme which has long been her special literary province, is pleasantly manifest throughout the book, which, to our thinking, is in some respects the best she has given us.

*Popular legends
of Florence.*

Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland's little volume of "Legends of Florence" (Macmillan), a collection of tales quaint, humorous, or gruesome, popularly associated with famous Florentine places and buildings, the Cathedral and Campanile, the Signoria, the Bargello, the old city gates, towers, bridges, crosses, etc., should prove no less interesting to the folk-lore than entertaining to the general reader. Mr. Leland's book differs from the familiar works of such writers as Mr. Hare, Mr. Scaife, and the sisters Horner, in that its contents are derived, not from authentic records, but from the people themselves — the sole exceptions being certain racy anecdotes taken from antique jest-books, and the like bygone halfpenny literature of the people. The author originally intended to include in the present work only the occult sort of folk-lore of which his "Etruscan-Roman Remains in Popular Tradition" consists; but finding himself, in the course of his labors, in danger of swamping amid an embarrassment of riches in the way of the lighter, semi-humorous local legends dear to the Florentine heart, he concluded to omit the graver matter, — following, we suppose, the rule of the illustrious Poggio that in a storm the heaviest things must go overboard first. Touching the more scientific aspect of his book, Mr. Leland forestalls the possible strictures of those whom he ironically styles "the second-rate folk-loreists," whose forte consists not in finding facts but faults," by cheerfully admitting that he has built up, on a plan suggested by the idea *ex pede Herculem*, certain tales from a very slight traditional foundation. These instances, however, are the exceptions; and we can answer for it that while Mr. Leland has occasionally sacrificed *sans merci* the letter, he has throughout admirably preserved the spirit of truth. Italian tourists will find the volume a delightful and inspiring companion in their rambles about Florence.

*Echoes of the
English Playhouse.*

Mr. Edward Robins's "Echoes of the Playhouse" (Putnam) is an intelligently written volume of reminiscences of the older English stage, in which the reader may find concisely drawn and appreciated the careers and talents of such bygone Theatians as Garrick, Quin, Macklin, Foote, the Spranger Barrys, Mrs. Woffington, Kitty Clive, Mrs. Abington, Nell Gwynne, Mrs. Bracegirdle, and other lesser lights, all of whom made their final exits long before the historic dignities of the drama gave way before the onset of the coming tide of *fin de siècle* realism which now, carried to puerile excess, is rapidly reducing the popular taste to an incapacity to enjoy anything above the intellectual level of

"Punch." Contrasting the dramas regularly exhibited before the Athenian or the Elizabethan commonalty, with the nondescript medleys of horse-play, buffoonery, and scenic trickery most affected by modern popular audiences, it must be admitted that the advantage is not altogether with our own times. In his opening chapter Mr. Robins discusses broadly, by way of prologue, the development of the British drama, from its sacerdotal original down to the day when its prosperity was temporarily darkened under the lowering sky of the Commonwealth. The text is enlivened throughout with odds and ends of green-room gossip and anecdote; and the author has fished up from the records much that even those familiar with stage literature will find comparatively fresh. Discussing Garrick, Mr. Robins is inclined to think (with excellent reason) that his Hamlet was a wide departure from accepted models—something in the way, probably, of M. Monnet-Sully's romantic and picturesque, if very un-English impersonation. The strain of French blood in Garrick may partly account for the strain of French vivacity in his acting. How he appeared, at first blush, to his startled contemporaries may be gathered from Mr. Richard Cumberland's graphic picture: "Heavens, what a transition! It seemed as if a whole century had been stepped over in a single scene—old things were done away with, and a new order at once brought forward, light and luminous, and clearly destined to dispel the barbarisms and bigotry of a tasteless age, too long attached to the prejudices of custom, and superstitiously devoted to the illusions of imposing declamation." The volume contains sixteen portraits, some from rare originals, in half-tone.

*Memories of
some notable
New Englanders.*

In a dainty booklet entitled "Under the Old Elms" (Crowell), Mrs. Mary B. Clafin has gathered together a sheaf of memories of the notable men and women who have from time to time visited Governor Clafin's historic estate at Newtonville, Massachusetts. One is glad to find throughout Mrs. Clafin's pleasant pages a prevailing note of that kindly tact and refinement which is too often conspicuously absent from books dealing in the ticklish matter of personal chat and reminiscence. It is so easy to compel a little notice for one's self by saying sharp things of other people. Among the names mentioned by Mrs. Clafin we note: Charles Sumner, Henry Drummond, Whittier, Rev. Newman Hall, Mrs. Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, etc. A characteristic story is told of impulsive Professor Agassiz. At an educational meeting at Boston, an English gentleman, the speaker of the occasion and a man "somewhat renowned as a practical educator in his own country," shocked his democratic auditors by asking with unexpected candor: "I do not understand how you conduct your public schools. How do you know that your child will not be obliged to sit by a wash-woman's child or a blacksmith's child?"

Professor Agassiz rose to the emergency: "The glory of our country is that we have no wash-woman's children or blacksmith's children as such; and all we have to fear is that the wash-woman's child will go ahead of our children, and leave them in the background." Without doubting either the Professor's sincerity or the theoretic democratism of his hearers, one would really like to know, as a matter of cold fact, just how many of the ladies and gentlemen present did not every day of their lives carry into practice in some way or degree the spirit underlying the query of the candid Briton. The volume contains a pretty frontispiece representing the "Old Elms."

*Mr. Shearman on
the Single Tax.*

A little book by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman entitled "Natural Taxation" has been added to the "Questions of the Day" series (Putnam). The author is well known as the leading advocate of the "single tax limited"; that is, the collection of all necessary revenues of government by the taxation of land values, without necessarily absorbing their entire amount. The single tax is sometimes opposed on the ground that economic rent, at least in new and poor communities, would not suffice to pay the expenses of government; but Mr. Shearman gives figures to show that, on the contrary, the necessary taxes would absorb less than one-half of the land-owners' gains. The "single tax limited" according to this calculation would not destroy private property in land; and Mr. Shearman treats it rather as a method of tax reform than as a means of abolishing landlords. His point of departure is quite different from that of Mr. Henry George and his disciples, and he is somewhat less extreme in his conclusions; yet he claims many wonderful and desirable things as necessary results of the system he proposes. Perhaps the strongest part of his argument is that in which he shows the weakness of existing forms of taxation. He is particularly ferocious in his attack upon import duties and other forms of indirect taxation, which he re-names "crooked taxation," to make the designation as opprobrious as possible. Four chapters are devoted to the failure of the general property tax, and to its disproportionate burden upon the rural population and upon widows and orphans. Mr. Shearman calls his proposed system "natural taxation," because he looks upon ground rents as a kind of inevitable tax, whether collected by the government or by the individual land-owner.

*The game of
Whist up to date.*

The important place now held by whist in the curriculum of approved social accomplishments ensures a welcome to any authoritative addition to the literature of the game. Whist is no longer, as in the days of "Sarah Battle," the social bond and esoteric pastime of a select few; and the "rigor of the game" is now, even at comparatively lax tables, carried to a point that must not only have won the approval but

outrun the ideal of that "gentlewoman born." In the little book before us, "The Evolution of Whist" (Longmans), the eminent authority Mr. William Pole traces the natural history of the game, from its small and obscure beginnings in the sixteenth century down to its present highly evolved form. While the work is primarily a careful scientific study stamped throughout with a proper sense of the dignity of its theme, it is by no means a mere curious collection of dry facts and dates. Unlike many scientific writers, Mr. Pole is not above writing down to the popular comprehension, and clothing his serious theme and purpose in the attractive garb of an alluring and agreeable style. After an interesting general introduction, he proceeds to treat his subject under the four main heads: "The Primitive Era" (1500-1730); "The Era of Hoyle" (1730-1860); "The Philosophical Era" (from 1860 onwards); and "Latter-Day Developments" — the last division embracing a critical review of modern changes and innovations, together with a complimentary chapter on whist in America. Touching the status of the game in this country, the writer cites approvingly the statement of "Cavendish" (who visited us in '93) that "there is no sort of comparison to be made between the American and the European players — the former possessing a general quality of excellence which is almost unknown here — or which, at any rate, it has been the habit to attribute only to exceptional persons like Deschappelles, appearing once in an age." This, like the approbation of Sir Hubert Stanley, is "praise indeed," and should serve as a lenitive to international smarts. Mr. Pole's pleasantly written and neatly made little book ought to find its way into the hands of every whist-player desiring a critical knowledge of the game.

A hero-worshipping biography of Oliver Cromwell.

A new biography of Oliver Cromwell (Harper) calls only for a statement of the author's point of view and method, and of his success in adapting his work to the special audience he addresses. The Rev. Dr. Clark is a hero-worshipper, and Oliver Cromwell is his one hero. As his introducer says of the work, "It is a book of enthusiasm, a warm-hearted vindication of a great man . . . written with fervor." The fervor shows itself in thickly sprinkled exclamation points and ejaculations of admiration called out by the hero's acts or qualities. The audience addressed is a supposed general public whose idea of Cromwell, if it has any, has been gained from the hostile pages of Hume. The book is written topically in ten chapters. The first, very good in its way, is a discussion of the defamatory writers who shaped the world's opinion of Cromwell until recently; the second treats of Carlyle's work; the others speak of Cromwell under the heads of "Early Life," "Farmer," "Warrior," "Parliament and Kingship," "Foreign Policy," "Later Domestic Life," "Letters," "Character." The presentation of the important facts of Cromwell's public life

seems very inadequate for a proper conception of his work. In this respect the book compares unfavorably with Mr. Frederic Harrison's volume, which is of about the same size, but makes the statesman, the warrior, and the man stand before us clearly outlined. This lack of facts is not made good by the constant eulogy which every page furnishes. Cromwell's character and deeds, properly presented, need no eulogy to convince men of their greatness.

Lectures on Political Obligations.

The late Professor Thomas Hill Green was known at Oxford quite as much for his personal influence and his unselfish life of social service as for his scholarly philosophical work. To the general public he is less well known than he ought to be; but many readers of "Robert Elsmere" will remember that he was one of Mrs. Ward's two friends to whose memory she dedicated the book. He was also the model from whom she drew the character of "Henry Grey." That portion of Professor Green's philosophical works which treats of theories of the state has now been reprinted under the title "Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation" (Longmans). The subject is one in which the author appears at his best, and upon which he is well entitled to be heard; for he had an unusually acute sense of political duty. The volume contains his lectures upon such themes as the different senses of the term "freedom," the grounds of political obligation, sovereignty, private rights, the rights of the state, etc. The political theories of various earlier writers are examined, but particular attention is paid to Spinoza, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. The method of treatment is metaphysical for the most part, but is partly historical; and in connection with the rights of the state in regard to property, morality, and the family, certain very practical questions are considered.

Continuation of Prof. Freeman's History of Sicily.

The fourth volume of Professor Freeman's "History of Sicily" (Macmillan) is devoted to the interesting period which extends from the beginning of the tyranny of Dionysius to the death of Agathocles, B.C. 405 to 289. The considerable gaps in the manuscript as left by the author have been in part bridged by passages quoted from his "Story of Sicily"; but his own narrative, so far as completed, had been written with much care, and well merited publication. The point of view and method of treatment are the same as in the previous volumes (see THE DIAL for Oct. 1, 1892, pp. 214-15). This book is edited by Professor Freeman's son-in-law, the well known archaeologist at the Ashmolean Museum, Mr. Arthur J. Evans. To him are due many notes and several valuable supplements to the three chapters, of which the latter in particular quite offset his modest disclaimer in the preface regarding his fitness for the task laid upon him by force of circumstances; the first supplement, on the tyranny of Dionysius, is in breadth of view and political

insight quite worthy of Freeman himself. The services of archæology as "the handmaid of historical investigation" are well illustrated in the later supplements on the coinage of Dionysius, Timoleon, and Agathocles, as casting light on the events with which their names are associated. The volume is illustrated with four excellent maps and a numismatic plate.

*Louis XIV.
as a Hero.*

It is difficult to discover enough that is new concerning Louis XIV. to change the judgment of history in regard to him. Mr. Arthur Hassall would probably be the last to claim the discovery of new facts for his work, "Louis XIV. and the Zenith of the French Monarchy" (Putnam). The interesting feature of the book is its point of view. The writing of history sometimes moves in a circle. Time was when Louis XIV. was fulsomely praised; this was while he was yet alive. When he died, the Parliament annulled his will; cries of joy greeted the news of his decease; history has singled him out as the real author of the French Revolution. Of late, however, criticism has swung around to the original point; and Mr. Hassall's work represents this attitude. But the attitude is an unfortunate one. The book is a study in hero-worship, and in so far it conforms to the spirit of the series ("Heroes of the Nations") in which it appears; but sober history suffers in the process. In his zeal to make Louis XIV. a hero, the author tells us that "Louis has certainly as great a claim as Napoleon to be considered a Hero"; he characterizes Louis as the "most hard-working, pains-taking, and on the whole successful ruler" France has had; and finally declares that "Louis's reign, as far as military glory was concerned, is the most glorious in the annals of French history" (pp. 2-4). This calm disparagement of Bonaparte surely will be a death-blow to the prevailing Napoleonic revival. From these opinions, the character of the book may be inferred.

*A poet's sketches
of England.*

In a pretty booklet of some two hundred and fifty diminutive pages, entitled "The Flower of England's Face" (Macmillan), Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr describes in her cheery way some of the more notable places visited by her during a recent trip to England. Mrs. Dorr's sketches are ranged under such pleasantly suggestive titles as "A Week in Wales," "In the Forest of Arden," "At Haworth," "To Cawdor Castle and Culloden Moor," "From the Border to Inverness," etc.; and we need scarcely say that the little bits of scenery and *genre* are touched in with a dainty and sympathetic hand. A pilgrimage to the Brontë country resulted in a sheaf of interesting anecdotes and impressions of the gifted sisters. One elderly witness who had known the Brontë family well, "saw Miss Charlotte very often, almost every day. She wor nothing to look at. She wor a little thing, little and shy. She did not lift up her eyes. She wor quiet, and kept out

o' the way. They wor all great — all great, every one of them. But, you see, we did not know it till they wor dead." So it is that the recognition most longed for comes latest — usually too late.

*Stage studies of
Shakespeare's
heroines.*

Decidedly the brightest and freshest book of its kind that has come to our notice of late is Mr. Charles E. L. Wingate's "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage" (Crowell). While Mr. Wingate's work is largely based on researches in the regions of moth and dust and documental chaos, the depressing nature of his preliminary labors has left no regrettable traces on his style. The book is piquant and chatty, descriptive and anecdotal rather than critical, yet critical enough to convey a fair impression of the distinctive qualities and merits of its heroines. Its point is fairly expressed in the title, the author's aim being to present, briefly and vividly, critical pen-portraits of those famous actresses, past and present, most worthily identified with Shakespeare's women. Thus, in the chapter headed "Juliet" are grouped Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Cibber, Miss O'Neill, Miss Cushman, Mary Anderson, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Mowatt, etc. A feature of the book is the illustrations, which, ranging from the days of "Peg" Woffington and the saucy Clive, down to the notable Juliets, Rosalinds, Ophelias, and Lady Macbeths of our times, form a veritable gallery of players.

*Books recommended
for a High School
Classical Library.*

In a good many quarters the idea has been gaining ground that the standards of classical education can only be raised by helping the teachers to do better work; and that while something may be said about method, it is scholarship that counts in the long run. American high schools — and the same is true of most small colleges — are notoriously deficient in the appliances of classical teaching, whether in the way of books or of illustrative material. With a view to remedying this unfortunate condition, the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club in 1894 appointed a committee to make a select bibliography of the classical books most essential to high school and preparatory work. The committee succeeded in interesting a score of the leading classical men in various parts, who contributed suggestions and criticisms. The "List of Books Recommended for a High School Classical Library," now published by the committee, contains 480 titles, carefully classified, with precise information regarding editions, publishers, and prices. This list will be found invaluable by teachers who wish to strengthen their work in the ancient languages and ancient history. A copy will be sent *gratis* on application to the chairman of the committee (Mr. C. L. Meader, 33 S. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.), with enclosure of a two-cent stamp for postage.

THE "Life and Letters of Professor Huxley" will be prepared by his son, Head Master of Charterhouse School, and may be expected in about a year.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. have added six volumes to their handsome library edition of the novels of Charles Lever. The novels now published are "Roland Cashel" and "Con Cregan," in two volumes each; and "Maurice Tiernay" and "Sir Jasper Carew," each in a single volume. The illustrations are etchings by "Phiz" and Mr. E. Van Muyden. The volumes are tastefully bound in dark green and gold, and present a highly dignified appearance upon the shelf.

Quite a number of annotated English texts for school use have recently come to hand. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. publish "King Henry the Eighth," edited by Mr. K. Deighton; the "Essays of Elia," edited by Messrs. N. L. Hallward and S. C. Hill; and Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine," edited by Mr. F. J. Rowe. These books are very neat and attractive. From Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. we have, in equally attractive get-up, Irving's "Tales of a Traveller," edited by Professors Brander Matthews and George R. Carpenter; Defoe's "Journal of the Plague Year," edited by Professor Carpenter; and George Eliot's "Silas Marner," edited by Mr. Robert Herriek. Another edition of Defoe's "Plague" comes from Messrs. Maynard, Merrill & Co., but no one seems to be responsible for the editing. The same remark applies to the American Book Company's edition of "As You Like It."

Mr. Gosse writes of Walter Pater, Mr. R. C. Christie of Mark Pattison, Dr. Garnett of T. L. Peacock, and Principal Ward of Peele, in the forty-fourth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" (Macmillan). The longest articles in this volume, which runs from Paston to Perey, are those on William Penn, by Mr. J. M. Rigg, and on Robert Peel the second, by the Hon. George Peel.

"Le Français Idiomatique," a collection of French idioms and proverbs, made by M. Victor F. Bernard, is published by W. R. Jenkins, who also sends us an edition of "Athalie," edited by M. C. Fontaine, and of "La Fille de Roland," edited by Dr. W. L. Montague. From the American Book Co. comes a small volume, "First Year in French," by M. L. C. Syme. Professor E. Bergeron's edition of Eugénie Grandet (Holt), very neat in get-up, has been on our table for some time, and should have had a word of commendation before now. Professor B. W. Wells has condensed — a process we cannot approve — M. Daudet's "La Nabab" (Ginn) for a school text. Finally, we have from Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. an edition of "Athalie," edited by Dr. C. A. Eggert, and one of Labiche's ever-delightful "Perrichon," edited by Professor B. W. Wells.

"The Idiomatic Study of German" (Peck), by Dr. Otto Kuphal; and "Der Praktische Deutsche" (Jenkins), by Herr U. Joseph Bailey, are the latest applicants for favor with teachers of the German language. Recently published German texts include "Maria Stuart" (Macmillan), edited by Dr. C. A. Buchheim, being Volume XIII. in the Clarendon Press series of "German Classics"; a volume of "Selections from P. K. Rosegger's 'Waldheimat,'" (Ginn), edited by Mr. Laurence Fessler; and Herr Heinrich Seidel's "Die Monate" (American Book Co.), edited by Dr. R. Arrowsmith.

"Hajji Baba of Ispahan" is just now enjoying a new lease of life. We noted not long ago the publication

of a reprint of that fascinating narrative in the Macmillan series of old-fashioned fiction, and now Messrs. Stone & Kimball send us another reprint of the book, which fills two volumes in their extremely attractive series of "English Classics." Mr. E. G. Browne provides this edition with an introduction. The series in question, which is under the editorship of Mr. W. E. Henley, aims to reproduce well-known works in a form at once beautiful and inexpensive, an aim, we may add, which is successfully reached, judging from the volumes before us.

TO ENGLAND.

Now England lessens on my sight;
The bastioned front of Wales,
Discolored and indefinite,
There, like a cloud-wreath, sails.
A league, and all yon thronging hills
Shall sink beneath the sea;
But while one touch of Memory thrills,
They yet shall stay with me.

I claim no birthright in yon sod,
Though thence my blood and name;
My sires another empire trod,
Fought for another fame.
Yet a son's tear this moment wrongs
My eager watching eyes,
Land of the lordliest deeds and songs
Since Greece was great and wise!

Thou hedgerow thing that queenest the Earth,
What magic hast?—what art?
A thousand years of work and worth
Are clustered at thine heart!
The ghosts of those that made thee free
To throng thy hearth are wont;
And as thy richest reliquary
Thou wearest thine Abbey's front!

Aye, ere my distance is complete
I see thy heroes come
And crowd yon shadowy mountain seat,
Still guardians of their home;
Thy Drake, thy Nelson, and thy Bruce
Glow out o'er dusky tides;
The rival roses blend in truce,
And King with Roundhead rides.

And with such phantoms born to last,
A storm of music breaks;
And bards pavilioned in the past
Each from his tomb awakes:
The ring and glitter of thy swords,
Thy lovers' glow and breath,
By them transmuted into words,
Redeem the world from Death.

My path is West! My heart before
Bounds o'er the dancing wave;
Yet something's left I must deplore —
A magic wild and grave;
Though Honor live and Romance dwell
By native stream and wood,
Yet not in keep and spire so well
Is throned each lofty mood.

England, perchance our love were more
 If we were matched and met
 In battle squadron on the shore,
 Or here on ocean set;—
 How were all other banners furled
 If that great duel rose!
 For we alone in all the world
 Are worthy to be foes.

Land of the lion-hearted brood,
 I breathe a last adieu;
 To Her who reigns across the flood
 My loyalty is true:
 But with my service to her o'er,
 Thou, England, ownest the rest,
 For I must worship and adore
 Whate'er is brave and best.

CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Our Industrial Utopia," by President D. H. Wheeler, and "That Dome in Air," a volume of literary criticism by Mr. John Vance Cheney, are announced by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co.

Balzac's "Le Médecin de Campagne," now called "The Country Doctor," and translated by Miss Ellen Marriage (Macmillan), has just appeared in Mr. Saintsbury's edition of the novelist.

Richard Jones on "Peasant Rents" (1831) is the latest of Professor Ashley's "Economic Classics" (Macmillan), and will soon be followed by Professor Schmoller's essay on "The Mercantile System."

A new translation of Count Tolstoy's "Master and Man," by Messrs. S. Rapoport and John C. Kenworthy, is published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. This is the third version that has come to our table.

"The Union," described as "a semi-monthly journal for English and Americans in Germany," is a sprightly little paper that comes to us from Wiesbaden, with Miss Linda M. Prussing, of Chicago, as "responsible editor."

An "Index Antiphonteus," prepared by Dr. Frank Louis Van Cleef, is the latest issue of the "Cornell Studies in Classical Philology" (Ginn). It makes a volume of 173 pages, and is printed entirely in Greek and Latin.

"The Boy in Grey," the closing volume of Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden's edition of the novels of Henry Kingsley, will soon be issued, and will contain an illustrated biographical sketch of the author, by his nephew, Mr. Maurice Kingsley.

The Rev. Stephen D. Peet, editor of "The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal" (just beginning its eighteenth volume, by the way), is about to publish a work entitled "Prehistoric America." The address of Dr. Peet is Good Hope, Illinois.

Robert Beverly Hale, the youngest son of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, died on the sixth of this month. He was only twenty-five years of age, but had become somewhat known as a writer for the magazines, and was a young man of considerable literary promise.

Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, the well known writer of stories for the young, died at her home in Chicago, October 14. She was born in Michigan in 1838. Her

works include many volumes of juveniles, and a volume of verse. She was a frequent contributor to the periodicals for the young.

Miss Maud Wilder Goodwin's "The Colonial Cavalier," reviewed by us last March, has come into the hands of Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co., who republish it in handsome holiday form, with many illustrations by Mr. Harry Edwards. It is an excellent book, and deserves to become widely known.

The University and Normal School of North Dakota having been closed, owing to the neglect of a recalcitrant legislature to make the appropriations necessary for their support, a private movement has been started to provide for their expenses by a series of popular lectures, concerts, and other entertainments. We wish the movement all success, and understand that it has already done much toward the accomplishment of its purpose.

Sir Walter Besant has written to an American friend that, although he is sure the project will at first meet with derision, he intends, as soon as he can conveniently do so, to agitate the subject of another Authors' Congress, to be held in his country. He believes that the recent Authors' Congress at Chicago was "as important to the future of literature and the rights of authors as the Bering Sea Arbitration or the Monetary Conference were to the commercial interests of nations."

Mr. W. L. Phelps is giving a course in modern fiction at Yale, and the novels to be taken up before Christmas are the following ten: "Lorna Doone," "Marcella," "A Modern Instance," "Esther Waters," "A Gentleman of France," "Treasure Island," "Trilby," and volumes of short stories by Mr. Bret Harte, Mr. Kipling, and Professor Henry Beers. The latter name doubtless appears in deference to local sentiment. It would hardly have been thought of anywhere but in New Haven.

Following Mr. T. Fisher Unwin's retirement from the London agency of the "Century Magazine," we have the announcement of a new monthly magazine to be launched by him with the new year, to be called "Cosmopolis," and to appear contemporaneously in London, Berlin, and Paris. It will contain original articles in English, French, and German; while a special feature will be chronicles of the literary, political, and theatrical occurrences of the month in Germany, France, and England.

Mr. F. J. Furnivall, writing about the neglect of English in common school education, shows by a quotation from the statutes of Brunton Grammar School, dated 1519, that the evil is of ancient date. The Statutes say that the "maister shall not teche his scolers song, nor other petite lerninge, as the Crosse Rewe, redyng of the Mateyns, or of the Psalter, or such other small thyngs, *neither redyng of English*, butt such as shall concerne lernynge of gramer.—For the Founders of the said scole intend, with our lordes mercy, only to have the grammer of Latyn tongue so sufficiently taught, that the scolers, of the same profitynge and provyng, shall in tyme to come forever be, after their capacities perflight Latyn men."

We learn from the "Athenæum" that the French government has sent out invitations to a conference to those states which joined in 1886 the Literary Convention of Berne. According to a special stipulation, a conference was to have been summoned by France after a lapse of four or six years from that date for the purpose of revising the convention, but hitherto

the government of France has not considered it opportune to take any steps in the matter. It has done so now, fixing April 15, 1896, as the date for another conference, with the intention of submitting for discussion a programme based on the result of the investigations carried on since 1886, both by the French Government and the Berne Bureau. It is to be hoped that those states which have not yet joined the Berne Convention will also be invited to send representatives to the next conference, in order to induce them to join it.

The increasing vogue of Omar Khayyám is evidenced by the announcement (by the Joseph Knight Co.) of a variorum edition of the "Rubaiyát." The standard is the fourth edition of FitzGerald's version; this is followed, quatrains by quatrains, by M. Nicolas's French prose translation; Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy's English prose version; the Whinfield translation of 1889 (with the variants of the translation of 1882); several representative versions from Mr. John Leslie Garner's Milwaukee edition; then the German versions of Bodenstedt and Graf von Schaack. Appendices will contain full notes, a considerable number of additional Rubaiyát illustrating FitzGerald's translation or specially characteristic of the Persian poet. The volume will contain nearly everything that throws any light on his life and genius—Gautier's appreciation, Dean Plummer's interesting comparison between Omar and Ecclesiastes, a sketch of FitzGerald's life, and a full bibliography.

The Oxford University Press now uses the famous Oxford India paper for more than 160 different publications. This paper, of which the secret is carefully guarded, is unequalled for thinness combined with opacity and strength. It is stated in "Book Reviews" that at the Paris Exhibition "volumes of 1500 pages were seen suspended during the whole period of the Exhibition by a single leaf, opaque, although as thin as tissue; and when, at the close of the Exhibition, they were taken down and examined, the leaf that had sustained the weight had not started, the paper had not stretched, and the solid gilt edge of the volume when closed revealed no mark to show where the strain had been applied. The paper when subjected to severe rubbing, instead of breaking into holes, assumed a texture resembling chamois leather, and a strip only three inches wide was found able to support a quarter of a hundred-weight without yielding." One can get editions of Bibles, Prayer-books, Shakespeare, Dante, and Virgil, printed upon this paper, and all are marvels of compact bookmaking.

The first number, dated October, of "The American Historical Review" has just made its appearance, and adds one more to the lengthening list of our serious and scholarly periodicals. It will probably share the fate of its fellows in respect of public support, for it is much too good to be likely to find any considerable number of subscribers outside the narrow circle of historical students. Its expenses are, we understand, met by the universities under whose auspices it appears. Its Board of Editors is made up of six men, all of the highest standing, and they have shown the best of judgment in selecting Professor J. F. Jameson as their managing editor. The issue before us is a stately octavo of 208 pages, about one-half of which are filled with special articles and newly-printed documents, while the other half are devoted to reviews and miscellaneous matter. Our only criticism upon the number shall be an expres-

sion of our amazement upon discovering that the sheets were fastened together by wires, instead of being decently sewn. The imprint of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. should have made that offence impossible.

Mr. R. H. Sherard, writing from Paris to "The Author," discourses amusingly of what he calls "literary blacklegs." In Paris, he says, "no successful author would read the manuscript of another author for a publisher; in Paris no successful author would write, otherwise than under his own signature, a criticism on another author's book; in Paris no author would espouse the cause of the publisher who, *quâ* publisher, is the author's antagonist. In London a number of blacklegs—Do you know them? Yes, I do—are doing this daily, hourly, minutely, and, like sheep before the shearers, we are dumb. We even invite them, some to a drink, some to a week in our country-houses. Let us, for our protection, form a Vehmgericht, or since in this age we must be practical, let us have a black book, privately printed and privately circulated, in which the blacklegs or black sheep in our midst are denoted and set down; a waistcoat pocket booklet with their names and addresses; so that when we meet the literary blackleg we may show him the fall of our coats, velvet or shoddy, over the shoulders, and waist, and—beyond." This is hard, to say the least, on such publishers' readers as Mr. George Meredith, and the distinguished critics who contribute literary reviews to the anonymous English press.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

October, 1895 (Second List).

Arid West, Its Future. E. G. Ross. *North American*.
Birds and Flying-Machines. H. S. Maxim. *North American*.
California's Irrigation Problem. W. S. Green. *Overland*.
Civil Service in Australasia. P. R. Meggy. *Review of Reviews*.
English Retrogression in. P. F. Bicknell. *Dial* (Oct. 16).
Flaubert's Life and Letters. J. R. Smith. *Dial* (Oct. 16).
Fuller, Margaret, her Critical Work. C. LaMonte. *Poet-Lore*.
Hawaiian Schools. W. R. Castle. *Overland*.
Huxley. Michael Foster. *Popular Science*.
Inanimate-Target Shooting. M. C. Allen. *Overland*.
Inspiration and Interpretation. John Bascom. *Dial* (Oct. 16).
Liquor Question. J. F. Waldo, and others. *No. American*.
Man of Science and Philosopher. Herbert Spencer. *Pop. Sci.*
Maoris, Politics and Social Life of. Louis Beck. *Rev. of Rev.*
Matabeleland under British South African Co. *Rev. of Rev.*
Mexican War, Its Causes. A. D. Vandam. *No. American*.
Microbe as a Social Leveller. Cyrus Edson. *No. American*.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "King Lear." *Poet-Lore*.
Mount Lowe and Santa Monica. R. Wildman. *Overland*.
Newspaper Myth, A. *Dial* (Oct. 16).
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. J. J. Halsey. *Dial* (Oct. 16).
Politics and the Insane. H. S. Williams. *No. American*.
Powder Making on the Pacific Coast. *Overland*.
Problems of the Age. F. W. Farrar. *North American*.
Religious Journalism. G. P. Morris. *Review of Reviews*.
Science, Warfare of. A. D. White. *Popular Science*.
Socialism, Mr. Morris in unpublished letters on. *Poet-Lore*.
Socialism in England. W. G. Blaikie. *North American*.
Sons of the American Revolution. F. E. Myers. *Overland*.
Stambuloff, M. C. H. Cooper. *Dial* (Oct. 16).
Stoddard, Charles Warren. Joaquin Miller. *Overland*.
Superstition, Recent Recrudescence. E. P. Evans. *Pop. Sci.*
Telescope, Pleasures of the. G. P. Service. *Pop. Science*.
Trout Culture. Fred Mather. *Popular Science*.
War and Civilization. Charles Morris. *Popular Science*.
Water Plants. M. Büngen. *Popular Science*.
Wives. Max O'Rell, Grant Allen, H. H. Boyesen. *No. Amer.*
Woman's Dramatic Ability. *Poet-Lore*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 104 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

HISTORY.

- The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to Headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain. By Elliott Cones. New edition, in 3 vols.; with maps, large 8vo. New York: Francis P. Harper. \$10.
- The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. By Henry M. Baird, author of "The Rise of the Huguenots of France." In 2 vols., with maps, 8vo, gilt tops. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$7.50.
- The Mogul Emperors of Hindustan, A. D. 1398-1707. By Edward S. Holden, LL.D. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 363. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Margaret Winthrop. By Alice Morse Earle. With facsimile reproduction, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 341. Scribner's "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times." \$1.25.
- Great Missionaries of the Church. By Rev. Charles C. Creagan, D.D., and Mrs. Josephine A. B. Goodnow. With portraits, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 404. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
- Townsend Harris: First American Envoy in Japan. By William Elliot Griffis. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 351. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLIV., Paston - Percy; 8vo, pp. 447. Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.
- John Knox. By Florence A. Macnunn. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 227. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Vergil in the Middle Ages. By Domenico Comparetti; trans. by E. F. M. Benecke; with introduction by Robinson Ellis, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 376. Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.
- A Study of Death. By Henry Mills Alden, author of "God in His World." 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 336. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
- Echoes of the Playhouse: Reminiscences of Some Past Glories of the English Stage. By Edward Robins, Jr. Illus., 12mo, pp. 351. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.
- Latin Literature. By J. W. Mackail. 12mo, pp. 289. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- Essays in Miniature. By Agnes Repplier. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 237. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Spenser's Faerie Queene (Book III., Cantos V.-VIII.). Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part VIII.; illus., large 8vo, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$3.
- The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S., with Lord Braybrooke's notes. Edited, with additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. VI., with portraits, 12mo, uncut, pp. 385. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
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